CITY OF YONKERS

Re: Proposal by Travelers Group, Inc. to acquire Citicorp June 26, 1998

I'm Edward Sheeran

I am special assistant to the Mayor of the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. Iam also Exective Director of Yonkers Industrial Development Agency.

The City of Yonkers is the largest city in the County of Westchester and the fourth largest city in the State of New York with approximately 190,000 residents. Yonkers has the largest number of high poverty level census tracks in the County of Westchester. For over a decade a New York State financial control board has been overseeing the city's financial activities.

Citibank, one of the nations largest banking institutions serves the residents of the county of Westchester with eighteen full service branch banking facilities. The areas Citibank has elected to service within Westchester County are affluent upscale areas. These areas are as follows:

Armonk
Bedford
Bronxville
Chappaqua
Eastchester
Harrison
Hastings
Larchmont
Mamaroneck
Mount Kisco

New Rochelle

Ossining

Pelham Manor

Rye

Scarsdale

Somers

White Plains (2 Branches)

Last year Citibank opted to close its only manned branch in the City of Yonkers. Accordingly, Citibank has no manned bank facility to provide day-to- day banking service to the 190,000 residents of the largest city in Westchester County.

Recently, I spoke to Citibank's Westchester County Senior management regarding Citibanks red lining of the City of Yonkers. I was advised that it was Citibank's strategy to provde banking service to its customers through technology rather than bricks and mortar and that Citibank would not be adding additional branch facilities to it's network. This statement was cotrdicted in Craines June 15, 1998 publication when it reported Citibank had branches under construction in the State of new Jersey and in particular in Fort Lee and Englewood.

Clearly, Citibank's strategy is to provide day- to- day, personal banking service to affluent upscale communities and to ignore the day- to- day banking need of less affluent communities. We believe its Westchester network of branches, is an orchstated example of this and proves that the 190,000 residents of the City of Yonkers are not being given the same banking conveniences that are provided by Citibank to towns, villages and hamlets within the County of Westchester

We,in the City of Yonkers beleive in addition to providing day-to-day banking service, large financial institutions such as Travelers Group. Inc. and Citicorp should be obliged as good citizens, to participate in the economic revitilization of cities, such as the City of Yonkers. We believe they should utilize their vast resources, both financial and otherwise to promote, encourage and finanance economic development. By doing this they will be contributing to creation of jobs and increasing the quality of life for all our citizens.

Citibank's activities to date have been to the contrary. The future must be based on past performance. Frankly, we are not satisfied with the manner in which our city has been ignored and our citizens treated by the powerful Citibank. Should the aquisition be approved, Citibank will be the largest and most powerful institution in the country. This

may very well be good for affluent upscale areas, but if Citbank's past is any indication of the future, then our 190,000 residents in the largest city of Westchester County can expect more of the same from the nations most powerful financial institution.

I am here today on behalf of the citizens of Yonkers to request that the approval of the acquisition of Citicorp by Travelers Group. Inc. be denied until such time as Citibank institutes and delivers programs that provides services to the citizens of the City of Yonkers equal to services they provide to the citizens of the eighteen affluent upscale communities in the County of Westchester.

Citibank branches out locally with new sites in New Jersey

Offices are set in affluent suburbs, but bank faces heavy competition

BY CHRIS ISIDORE

Citibank, whose branch network extends to eight states and 40 foreign countries, is expanding its reach into new territory a little closer to home—New Jersev.

The bank has branches under construction just over the George Washington Bridge in Fort Lee and neighboring Englewood. A series of drive-up automatic teller machines is already operating in Fort Lee, where the full branch is expected to open late this year. The Englewood branch, where an existing building is being renovated, should open in late summer or early fall.

The bank's only New Jersey

operation before this was a Parsippany sales office, but that facility does not provide full-service branch banking.

"All the marketing they've been doing for years has carried over into New Jersey," says Charles B. Wendel, president of Financial Institutions Consulting Inc. "It's a natural chance to leverage that."

Citibank officials declined to discuss their New Jersey strategy. The bank traditionally has concentrated more resources on international expansion than domestic branch growth. New branches recently opened in Ukraine and Vietnam.

While the more typical entry into any market is through acquisition, building new branches probably makes sense for Citibank when it is so close to home, especially with prices for bank stocks forcing buyers to pay a stiff premium.

Precise targeting

Mr. Wendel says that by building new branches, Citibank can target desired segments of the market more precisely than it could through the purchase of another bank.

The cities in Bergen County, and especially these two towns, are affluent suburbs with a large percentage of residents commuting into the city each day. Bergen Coun fifth-most-prosperous couthe country. The 1990 censu Fort Lee with a median fau come of \$60,628, and mo 40% of its employed residenting in New York City.

Englewood, just to the had a median household in \$49,249 in 1990, with abou of its employed residents wo the city.

But Bergen County's at also has made it one of the heavily banked counties entire nation, with 416 bathrift branches, only 30 few Manhattan. Even with Ciname recognition, two nebranches won't change the significantly.

"You're talking about branches in an area already branched," says Joe Wessely tive vice president and markager for New Jersey for I based Fleet Bank, which id Bergen County as its most tant county in the state.

"We obviously have sper time keeping (Citibank) radar screen, but don't view an immediate threat," he say

Unconquered territory

Banks with branches in have a limited presence in County. Fleet Bank, Bank York Co. and Dime Savings. New York are the only one ranked in the top 10 in the c market share, and among the have less than 14% of t posits, according to SNL ties. Princeton, N.J.-based S Bank is the market leader a branches and a quarter of a posits in the county.

The branches are not Cit only activity in the neighbor Last fall, it leased a 40,000-s foot office building in Eng Cliffs, which adjoins both to a 1,500-employee data procenter. The center is set to st

TESTIMONY OF:

VICKIE HUREWITZ SENSES

Statewide Emergency Network for Social and Economic Security 275 State Street Albany, NY 12210

June 26, 1998

Testimony To:
Federal Reserve Bank of NY
Public Meeting Regarding
Citicorp and Travelers Group

TESTIMONY

Good morning distinguished members of the Federal Reserve Board. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my opnion about the CitiCorp-Travelers merger. My name is Vickie Hurewitz and I am here representing the organization SENSES which stands for the Statewide Emergency Network for Social and Economic Security. We work on a variety of public policy issues which affect low-income people here in New York State. SENSES is a member of the National Community Reinvestment Coaltion.

As I thought and read about the CitiCorp and Travelers merger and HR10 the Financial modernization bill that would allow the merger if passed, I decided there were three questions I wanted to address in my testimony.

First, if this were just a standard mega-merger like so many we have seen lately, how are these two institutions doing in terms of their fair lending and community reinvestment obligations under current law? A merger can be denied if either party has not met these obligations.

Second, I am_puzzled as to how this merger can occur since HR10 is still making its way through Congress?

Third, what are the most important issues around HR10 that should be addressed before the law passes.

HOW ARE THE INSTITUTIONS DOING UNDER CURRENT LAW?

The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act requires CitiCorp and all its lending subsidiaries and affiliates to report out detailed information on every Home Purchase, Home Improvement, and Refinance application taken. Using 1996 data, I performed a limited HMDA analysis on Citibank's lending in all the metropolitan areas of New York State. I only examined those markets where an individual institution took more than 30 applications, statisticians consider this an ample sample size.

I compared the market penetration of CitiCorps' entities among Black borrowers to all categories of borrowers. I also compared the banks loan denial rates to Black versus White applicants to the rate for all lenders in the individual markets. The reason I only looked at these particular indicators is that I am still in the process of database development. In the future I will be able to look at many more indicators of bank lending performance across New York State.

Three Citibank entities Citibank (NYS), Citibank Mortgage and Citibank N.A. accepted applications for Home Purchase loans in 1996. Citibank N.A. is minimally active in two markets upstate, Buffalo and Rochester, the other two lenders are primarily downstate in the New York City and Long Island areas. With the exception of Citibank NYS in the two upstate markets, all the Citibank entities had a lower market share of Black applications than of all applications. In all areas for all the Citi entities the loan denial rates to Black versus White borrowers was higher than the rate for all lenders in the markets. In Rochester, for example, Blacks were denied at over 9 times the rate of Whites compared to 1.8 times as often for the aggregate lenders.

Two Citibank entities Citibank (NYS) and Citibank N.A. accepted Home Improvement

Applications in 1996. Again Citibank (NYS) was active upstate and Citibank N.A. downstate.

In all cases market penetration was lower amongst Black borrowers than White with the discrepancies being somewhat higher downstate. With the exception of Citibank N.A. in the Long Island area loans were denied to Blacks at slightly higher rates than to Whites although the differences are not as marked as they were with Home Purchase loans.

Three Citibank entities Citibank (NYS), Citibank Mortgage and Citibank N.A. accepted applications for Refinance loans in 1996. In addition to the markets Lalready mentioned Refinance applications were taken from the Albany, Syracuse and Orange county areas. Except for Citibank Mortgage in the New York City area, once again market penetration was lower amongst Black borrowers for all Citi entities and markets. Denial rates remain high to Black borrowers.

Travelers Insurance Company unlike Citibank is not required to report under HMDA nor is it covered by the Community Reinvestment Act. It is however covered by the Fair Housing Act of 1968. Currently HUD is investigating a Fair Housing complaint brought by the Fair Housing Council of Washington DC. The complaint alleges that the company's policies have a discriminatory impact on African-American and Latino policy seekers and neighborhoods. In the DC area Travelers has a policy whereby the minimum house value it will insure is \$250,000 this automatically excludes from coverage 90% of homes in Africa-American and Latino neighborhoods. Traveler's also has a policy of limiting coverage to homes which are less than 45 years old, this has the impact of excluding almost twice as many homes in minority neighborhoods

as in White neighborhoods.

Interestingly, Washington DC is one of the four cities that has been in Traveler's Urban Availability of Insurance Program, a program which was founded in 1994 to improve the availability of insurance in urban areas. I wonder what the company's policy would be in DC without this program.

Given that Travelers has this suit pending against it and given my HMDA findings on Citibank I am convinced that even if this were a standard mega-merger it should not be allowed until these fair lending issues are addressed. Regarding Citibank, I am well aware that the Community Reinvestment Act is mostly about making credit available in low-and moderate-income areas, however it is stated in the legislation that "in arriving at an institutions (CRA) rating the agencies consider whether there is evidence of discrimination in violation of the Fair Housing Act or the Equal Credit Opportunity Act or evidence of other illegal credit practices. " I am also well aware that HMDA has never been used to prove discrimination, however, as my analysis shows, the data can point to patterns that need further investigation.

Before going on with this merger I request that HUD investigate Travelers underwriting criteria in other urban areas where it writes policies to determine if there are possibly hidden discriminatory patterns that prevent protected classes from getting property insurance. I also request that the Federal Reserve look at CitiCorp entities underwriting criteria for the three HMDA reportable loan types to see if what is responsible for the banks' poor showing among Black borrowers across New York State.

cond point:	se ties
N THIS MERGER OCCUR SINCE HR10 IS NOT YET LAW?	ЗO
	his.
sed merger is illegal. Under current US law banks and insurance companies are not	ılone is
merge This prohibition dates back to the Depression when the Glass-Steagall Act	
to place to protect banks from the instability of the marketplace. This instability still	
æy.	
	e to
rrent law a waiver would have to be granted that would force Travelers to divest itself	ive to
rance business which accounted for (according to the New York Times), 47% of its	e
z year. The divesture must occur within two years sometimes extensions of up to five	
granted. Or CitiCorp could abandon its banking charter and rely on Travelers S&L	
for its banking business. Neither one of these scenarios seems too likely. What does	
y is that Citicorp and Travelers will continue their furious multi-million dollar lobbying	.t
in Congress to insure the prompt passage of HR10.	Iohn
ngs me to my third and final point:	
IR10 ISSUES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED BEFORE ITS PASSAGE?	rating
le Cottle wrote in the March issue of the Washington Monthly, prior to last summer few	panies,
s could have told you what continent Thailand is on, much less what its' financial system	tment
it starting in early July when the baht fell through the floor, bringing the once robust	iia has
nomy with it, we all had reason to look at a map.	rivate

buld be

fully explored.

2. Before allowing HR10 to pass the Government Accounting Office should examine safety and soundness issues associated with mixing banking, insurance and securities. What are the anti-trust and lending objectivity issues around this mixing. Would borrowers be forced to buy their homeowners insurance from the bank that grants them a mortgage? Recent GAO reviews have found that the current financial regulatory system isn't really equipped to deal with existing institutions, much less modernized ones. Lets take some time on this.

I am opposed to this merger for three reasons:

The fair lending records of the two applicants.

The illegality of the merger.

The potential power of HR10 to destabilize the American economy.

The United States is a strong democracy which has stood through times of great turmoil. In my humble opinion our regulated banking system is one reason why. Lets keep it that way.

Thank you.

Chow

<u>Testimony On Citibank-Travelers Group Merger</u> _Friday June 27, 1998 Federal Reserve Bank of New York By Gregory D. Todd

BEC New Communities HDFC, Inc.

would like to thank the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for sponsoring this hearing today. I very much appreciate the opportunity to speak on behalf of BEC New Communities.

BEC is a 14 year old community based non-profit housing group. To date we have developed about 900 units of housing from city-owned properties. In so doing we have invested almost \$100 million in the communities of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Crown Heights and Sunset Park. In addition we sold over 200 units of ownership housing, including both condominiums and 2 and 3 family homes. BEC also sponsors a community-based credit union with over 2,000 members and \$2.2 million in assets. Our organization grew out of an interdenominational organizing effort. BEC stands for "Brooklyn Ecumenical Cooperatives".

I personally came to Brooklyn about 20 years ago from Michigan. Before coming here, I completed a masters in business administration degree and worked briefly in a bank. I had heard much of Citibank. I knew it to be a leader in the area of consumer banking, having been one of the first banks to issue credit cards and one of the first to make extensive use of automatic teller machines.

I had such faith in Citibank that it is where I opened my checking and savings accounts and where I currently have a mortgage.

Unfortunately, in recent years I feel, Citibank's vision has become less focussed on its home here in New York and more directed to a national and international audience.

The branch I used to keep my accounts, on 13th Street and Fifth Avenue in Brooklyn was sold to Home Savings (now a part of Greenpoint Bank) about 15 years ago. Shortly thereafter, Citibank expanded the number of ATM's at its branch in Park Slope, a more affluent area. This pattern appears typical of what it is doing throughout the city.

Citibank maintained 20 branches in Brooklyn in 1996 (that number is now down to 15, of which only 12 are full-service). The total amount of deposits held by these branches was \$ 2.1 billion. According to Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data provided by RTK Foundation, during 1996 Citibank received 1,228 mortgage applications from Brooklyn residents. Of these, it actually approved 547, or 44.5% of the applications taken. By comparison, in 1996 among banks in Brooklyn taking at least 10 applications, the overall approval rate was 52%

Assuming an average loan amount of \$150,000, Citibank returned to its communities in Brooklyn about \$82 million in mortgages in 1996. This amounts to about 3.9 cents in lending for each dollar deposited.

As a leading community group in Brooklyn, BEC feels that Citibank needs to do better. Rather than reaching out to lend in the developing countries around the globe, why not lend in the developing neighborhoods in Brooklyn, many of whose residents are immigrants who left those developing countries that Citibank appears so eager to lend to?

We feel it is time that Citibank returned to its role as an innovative leader right here in New York. If Citibank wants to take the deposits of Brooklyn residents, it should be willing to give back it's fair share in loans to our community.

Thank you for your consideration.

Thank you for your consideration.

The purchases of BEC development bromes, more was quantial by lethorna. Simularly, in construction linguisting use of the \$100 miller amounted by that I was for residential construction, none was from Citalona.

1996 Home Purchase Lending
CitiCorp Affliates/Subsidiaries with at Least 30 Applications Per Market

CitiCorp Affliates/Subsidiari	This Lender	All MSA Lenders	This Lender	This Lender	All MSA Lenders	This Lender	This Lender	All MSA
	# of Applications	# of Applications	% of Total	Applications from	# of	% of	Black to White	Black
Citibank (NYS)				Blacks	Applications	Total	Denial Ratio	De
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	0	12,500	0.0%	N/A	366	N/A	N/A	
Binghamton	0	3,608	0.0%	N/A	46	N/A	N/A	
Buffalo	119	13,113	0.9%	10	956	1.0%	3.3	
Dutchess	0	3,628	0.0%	N/A	167	N/A	N/A	
Elmira	0	1,277	0.0%	N/A	19	N/A	N/A	
Jamestown	0	1,805	0.0%	N/A	14	N/A	N/A	
Long Island	0	39,678	0.0%	N/A	2,913	N/A	N/A	
New York	0	68,237	0.0%	N/A	10,677	N/A	N/A	
Orange	0	4,265	0.0%	N/A	202	N/A	N/A	
Rochester	77	16,276	0.5%	11	960	1.1%	9.6	
Syracuse	0	11,224	0.0%	N/A	302	N/A	N/A	
Utica	0	3,641	0.0%	N/A	65	N/A	N/A	
Citibank Mortgage						tir ak kiga ba	rakan bakan bakara	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	0	12,500	0.0%	N/A	366	N/A	N/A	
Binghamton	0	3,608	0.0%	N/A	46	N/A	N/A	
Buffalo	49	13,113	0.4%	1	956	0.1%	0.0	
Dutchess	0	3,628	0.0%	N/A	167	N/A	N/A	
Elmira	0(1,277	0.0%	N/A	19	N/A	N/A	
Jamestown	0	1,805	0.0%	N/A	14	N/A	N/A	
Long Island	600	39,678	1.5%	26	2,913	0.9%	4.3	
New York	766	68,237	1.1%	86	10,677	0.8%	2.5	
Orange	0	4,265	0.0%	N/A	202	N/A	N/A	
Rochester	0	16,276	0.0%	N/A	960	N/A	N/A	
Syracuse	0[11,224	0.0%	N/A	302	N/A	N/A	<u> </u>
Utica	0	3,641	0.0%	N/A	65	N/A	N/A	
Citibank N.A.						<u>. 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 </u>		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	0	12,500	0.0%	N/A	366	N/A	N/A	
Binghamton	0	3,608	0.0%	N/A	46	N/A	N/A	
Buffalo	0	13,113	0.0%	N/A	956	N/A	N/A	
Dutchess	0	3,628	0.0%	N/A	167	N/A	N/A	-
Elmira	0	1,277	0.0%	N/A	19	N/A	N/A	
Jamestown	0	1,805	0.0%	N/A	14	N/A	N/A.	
Long Island	544	39,678	1.4%	25	2,913	0.9%	3.0	
New York	1,764	68,237	2.6%	136	10,677	1.3%	2.6	<u> </u>
Orange	0	4,265	0.0%	N/A	202	N/A	N/A	
Rochester	0	16,276	0.0%	N/A	960	N/A	N/A	-
Syracuse	0	11,224	0.0%	N/A	302	N/A	N/A	
Utica	. 0	3,641	0.0%	N/A	65	N/A	N/A	

1996 Home Improvement Lending CitiCorp Affliates/Subsidiaries With At Least 30 Applications per Market

č. ľ	A/N	A/N	† 9	A/N	%0'0	690'E	0	Lutica
	A\N	A/N	184	A/N	%0.0			Syracuse
8, r	A/N	A/N	969	A/N	%0.0	889'6	0	Rochester
	A/N			A/N	%0'0	1,523	0	9gns1O
£.1	8.1	%6 7 ′	270,2	102	%0'6	722,71	Σ59, Γ	New York
	2.r	%9°E	۷۱9	77	%7.9	052,61	889	puelsi gnod
€. I	A/N			A/N	%0.0	696	0	nwotesmet
† [A\N	∀/N	50	A/N	%0.0	189	0	Elmira
7.4	A/N	A/N	36	AN	%00	814,1	0	Dutchess
8. f	A/N			A/N	%0.0	897,01	0	aleffu8
	A/N			A/N · · ·	%0`0	₽ ∠ Þ ′ i	Q .	notrnsdgniB
8. f	A/N	∀ /N	211	A/N	%0 [°] 0 \	Z01,8	0	Albany-Schenectady-Troy
经济的产品的 第二人	的第三人称形式							Citibank N.A.
	A/N	Y/N	† 9	ΑN	%0.0	690'8	0	soitU
9 [,] l	A/N	ΑN	184	AN	%0.0	6,153	0	Syracuse
8.r	6.	%0.1	969	9	%Z.1	885,6	811	Rochester
	A/N	A/N	84	AM	%0'0	1,523	0	Orange
€. 1	A/N	A/N	270,2	A/N	%0 [°] 0	722,71	0	Ием Хогк
<i>L</i> 1	A/N	A/N	Z19	A/N	%0.0	13,230	0	pusisi gnod
	A/N	A\N	9	AM	%0`0	696	0	пwotesmsc
† l	Y/N			A/N	%0'0	189	0	siml3
7.4	A/N	A ∖N	3 8	A/N	%0.0	61 7 1	0	Dutchess
8.r	2.3	%Z.0 _.	307,r	3	%Z.1	897,01	134	olsitua
2.5	A/N	A/N	2 2	A/N	%0.0	Þ / Þ , ľ	0	notmsdgnid
8.1	A/N	A/N	211	A/N	%0 0	Z01,8	0	Albany-Schenectady-Troy
Oenial Ratio	Denial Ratio	Total	Applications	Blacks				Citipsnk NYS
Bisck to White	Black to White	îo %	lo #	mon anotheoilogA	lstoT to %	# of Applications	anousoilqqA to #	-
anabna AZM IIA	n9bn9. ≥inT	This Lender	PSA Lenders	nebnel zińT	This Lender	ZTSDNSJ AZM ILA	This Lender	

1996 Refinance Lending
CitiCorp Affiliates/Subsidiaries With At Least 30 Applications per Market

	This Lender	All MSA Lenders	This Lender	This Lender	y MSA Lenders	This Lender	This Lender	All MSA Lenders
	# of Applications	# of Applications	% of Total	Applications from	# of	% of	Black to White	Black to White
Citibank NYS				Blacks	Applications	Total	Denial Ratio	Denial Ratio
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	53	10,190	0.5%		140			1.0
Binghamton	0	1,659	0.0%	N/A	. 8	N/A	N/A	0.5
Buffalo	581	13,537	4.3%	16	938	1.7%		2.4
Dutchess	0	2,630	0.0%		56	N/A	N/A	1.4
Elmira	0	907	0.0%	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	1.0
Jamestown	0	1,660	0.0%	N/A	4	' N/A	N/A	2.
Long Island	0	35,715	0.0%	N/A	1,261	N/A	N/A	1.7
New York	0	53,977	0.0%	N/A	5,056	N/A	N/A	1.5
Orange	0	3,420	0.0%		50	N/A	N/A	1.7
Rochester	579	12,428	4.7%	17	580	2.9%		1.8
Syracuse	70	7,111	1.0%	0	148	. 0.0%	N/A	1.6
Utica	0	2,901	0.0%	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	2.3
Citibank Mortgage								
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	0	10,190	0.0%	N/A	140	N/A	N/A	1.5
Binghamton	0	1,659	0.0%	N/A	8	N/A	N/A	0.7
Buffalo	45	13,537	0.3%	·1	938	0.1%	8.8	2.4
Dutchess	0	2,630	0.0%	N/A	56	N/A	N/A	1.4
Elmira	0	907	0.0%	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	1.0
Jamestown	0	1,660	0.0%	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	2.4
Long island	200	35,715	0.6%	6	1,261	0.5%	1.9	1.7
New York	225	53,977	0.4%	33	5,056	0.7%	2.0	1.8
Orange	0	3,420	0.0%	N/A	. 50	N/A	N/A	1.7
Rochester	0	12,428	0.0%	N/A	580	N/A	N/A	1.8
Syracuse	0	7,111	0.0%	N/A	148	N/A	N/A	, 1.6
Utica	0	2,901	0.0%	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	2.3
Citibank N.A.		the second of the second	est and a company					
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	0	10,190	0.0%	N/A	140	N/A	N/A	1.5
Binghamton	0	1,659	0.0%	N/A	8	N/A	N/A	0.7
Buffalo	0	13,537	0.0%	N/A	938	N/A	N/A	2.4
Dutchess	0	2,630	0.0%	N/A	56	N/A	N/A	1.4
Elmira	0	907	0.0%	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	1.0
Jamestown	0	1,660	0.0%	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	2.4
Long Island	1,963	35,715	5.5%	52	1,261	4.1%	2.9	1.7
New York	3,793	53,977	7.0%	255	5,056	5.0%	2.0	1.5
Orange	53	3,420	1.5%	Race Not Reported	50	N/A	N/A	1.7
Rochester	0	12,428	0.0%	N/A	580	N/A	N/A	1.8
Syracuse	0	7,111	0.0%	N/A	148	N/A	N/A	1.6
Utica	0	2,901	0.0%	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	2.3